ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE ARABIA.

Our Swiss and St. Petersburg Correspondence.

Valuable Contributions from Switzerland to the New York Sanitary Fair.

Russian Official Description of Mapoleon as the Head of the Polish Revolution.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Maximilian's Preparations to Leave for Mexico,

day evening from Boston. The papers are dated 5th of March. The news was anticipated in its dished in the HERALD last Thursday morning.

The accessed special correspondence and newspaper ex-cructs contain matter of much interest notwithstanding. ed in Landon, March 3. According to the report of Arsers. T. Souther & Son, there was a fair attendance of high as those of last sales, and Sydney may be quoted at advance of 16d. a ld

The taris Pays attributes King Leopold's journey to miden to grave political metives, the alleged "family being only's pretext. The Paris Patre of the 3d of March says:-

A journal rightly contradicts the rumor that the iron-olad shi, at he bourg were about to be put on a war fo-ting, but this journal itself makes an inaccurate asser-tion. It amources that the ships in question will be formed into a division in April next to execute for theo-retical purposes a series of newimancures. We are en-abled to state that no decision has been come to on this subject. It is possible that most of our fron-class, instead of being formed into a special division, may be incorpo-rated in the Mediterranean squadron of evolution, com-manded by Vice Admiral [second

manded by Vice Admiral Fenand

A Paris letter in the Independance of Brussels says:—
It is asserted that MM. de Rothschild & Co. have arranged with the Italian government for the purchase of its railroads. The contract of sale has been signed by M. displant on the one hand, and MV. de Rothschild and lambot on the other. The purchasers will take possession of the whole network of the Italian railroads with the ited and rolling plant on the lat of October next; they take ongage to make a considerable advance of funds to be government immediately, and have further promised to respect the rights of the railroad official to a cer ann extent.

The Liverp of Times of the 5th of March says, in its

The House is tumbling down Lord Palmerston's popularity is waning, and the probability is that, before mid-number, we shall be in the throse of a general election. Lord Palmerston, whose good fortune is proverbial, may be restored to his old position again. If the latter, his claws will be pared, his power of doing mischief greatly neutralized; if the former, the state of parties will be placed in a praper and well defined light, and the days of pretence will be over. In either case, retrogression is im, ossible, for the tories in office must become liberals to keep there.

Ktog Loopoid has arrived in England, and has had an interview, ore this with the Queen. His hisjesty's visit its net mispaced. At no former period o her reign did the Queen require more disinterested advice. This visit may have an influence on British politics greater than the world imagins. So showed a judgment, so experienced a counselor, must be particularly acceptable at the present moment.

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, Feb. 29, 1864.
wise Contrilutions to the New York Samilary Pair—Merchants, Monks, Ladius and Private Gentlemen Engaged in the Good Work—Nare and Superb Contributions from the Monks of Einsiedeln and Lavater's Granddaughter— Druching Gifts from the Old and Foung-The Weather

The money subscriptions in the Consular district of Zurich for the fund of the Metropolitan Fair of the Sant carry (mmission, to be held next month in New York, have already reached the sum of four shousand france, to Two slik me chants have each added a plece of silk to

their money subscriptions, and more donations in slik

The Monks of Einsleden have sent two large and mag-The b.oks are superb, and the gift is in the most perfect good taste. Something theological and denominational would be there been inappropriate, and might have been expected; but the gift they have chosen is far better.

Mrs. Mary Gessner Fael, the granddaughter of Lavator, thas given one of her transfather's manuscript sermons,

has never been published, as it is not in any of the edi-Peter's, immediately on his recovery from a d agerous given on the evening of November 15, 1782. It closes with a short original hymn which is well known. The sermos will undoubtedly prove a valuable acquisition to the library of som. American museum. Mr. Fast Gessner has contributed some original

water colored flower potures. A very beautiful
out painting of a Swiss waterfall has been con
tributed by a military officer of Zurich, and several
authors have given copies of their own works, though
one well known author, Brigadier William Rustow, the one will known author, Brigadier William Rustow, the principal Ge mun military author of the day, refused to do so, and not only that, but greasly insulted an American saidy who forwarded him the ommittee's circular asking for donations for the benefit of the und of the Sanitary Commission. I will endeavor to obtain a translation of the note he sent her in raply, to forward with my next. The test of his want of sympathy with American affairs a the more remarkable as he makes no secret of his intention of joining the American array as "licutenant general," though that rank would hardly suffice him, in osee has tavorite plan of "delivering Germany" should fast. He once offered his military services to the Union; but they were declined. He made the modest demand of an independent army, to be under the modest demand of an independent army, to be under the once independent army, to be under the one precisi control. I know this much: that he told the American lady to whom I refer that he would "sooner cut off his hand than sign his name for the benefit of the researche United States Sanitary Commission fund." See mashoushedly thinks the autograph would be worth an immense sum.

cut off his hand then sign his name for the benefit of the re-crabe United States Sanitary Commission fund." She undoubtedly thinks the autograph would be worth an immense sum.

Many of our ladies are still bunity at work preparing funcy articles of every description. A card is to be attached to each separate gift, cont-toining the name of the art in card is specially gotten up, with an American sagle in the centre, with one foot resting on the cost of arms of America, and the other on the coat of arms of Switzerland

Saveral very touching gifts have been already rescived—one a bead purse from a little girl who has a brother in the United States army, and snother, though I know not what, from an old woman whose son Hans is in the "Evening Land," or "The Land of the Setting Sun," as she terms America. Who shought all Swiss mothers ought to do something, not because of her son Hans, but on account of old Chang Wustr's boys. Fmill and Hiery, who used to run wild upon the Alpine bills among the chamois, and old Chang and their in where under the grave sod, until America became to them a better mother than they had ever known among the eternal snow bills; and the old woman wiped her brimming eyes with the corner of her apron, thinking of those boys, wondering if they were yet alive, and how it mad treed with Hans.

And the contributious for the fair will be exhibited at the rooms of the American Communite the day previous to their being sout to America.

Watches to the amount of two thousand france have Geon donated from the vicinity of Chant de Fonde, and will amounted by be forwarded by the Communic upon the measure mountains—those under the mow regions—upon which the warm simishine is gleaning as in summer. These mountain bosoms alreading—noe of even must interecting milional celebrations—the street procession of the coming "Festival of the Spring"—noe of even must interecting milional celebrations—the street procession of the coming "Festival of the Spring"—noe of even must interecting milional celebrations—the

Our S'. Fetereburg Correspondence. PR. PHEREBURG. Fob. 22, 1864.

The Head of the Revolutionary Government in Poland—
Russian I hetograph of Napoleon—Decline of the
Polish Insurrection—Disturbances in the Caucasus—Grast
Massucre—Schamyl at a Dinner Party—Blections for
the Provincial Assemblies. do. Ac.

Massacre—Scaampe as a constraint of the Provincial Assemblies, de., de.
Who is the head of the revolutionary government in Poland ? And what is the reason the Russian authorities ensure a sure not been able to find him out ? To these questions evaded.

tionary government is a man of middle stature, with a ourling moustache and peaked beard, a pale, ordaverous countenance and furtive look, who sits on a gilded throne in a marb's palace, and at whose nod the tide of rebellion rises and falls. The description is plain enough, and its being given in an official journal is a conclusive proof that the relations between Russia and France are still anything but friendly, and that the en couragement afforded by the laster to the Polish insurrection will not be easily forgotten, although the encouragement stopped short of armed ansistance, and therefore only tended to protong the agony of the unbappy Poles. At present the discovery of the revolutionary machalink minute (town capitale) at Warnaw and the numerous arrests which have taken place in consequence have completely broken up the national organizations; their resources in men and money are exhausted, their best leaders have fallen or are fugitives or captives, and the severe winter has nearly put a stop to the geerilla warfare which they have been carrying on with such pertinacity since the defeat of Langiewicz. The only rather numerous body of insurgents now in the field is that commanded by General Bosak, alias Count Hanke, whose father was a general in the Russian service, and who was himself an officer in the Guards. This active partisan chief still maintains himself in the province of Radour, where the dense forests of Swatz Keest (the Holy Cross) offer him a secure radige is case of disaster, and has lately been reinforced by a number of Austrian deserters from Gallicia. The province of Radour, where the dense forests of Swatz Keest (the Holy Cross) offer him a secure radige is case of clushin, on the contrary, is almost cleared of insurgents; and Rushitzki (Kruk) who commanded them, and who obtained the greatest success achieved by a burnber of Austrian deserters from Gallicia. The province of Lublin, on the contrary, is almost cleared of insurgents; and the sund of the free deserted of the reson of the im che and peaked beard, a pale, cad

ing been removed on part of the track. But such exploits can acarely be dignified with the name of military operations. The Polish revolt is dying of inantition and unless a general war should break out in the spring it does not seem likely to revive.

But, while Poland is settling down again into something like tranquility, we are menaced with fresh troubles in the Caucasua. After the surrender of Schamyl the eastern part of that recion had remained quiet for several years, with the exception of some local disturbances, such as that last summer at Zakataly, which was speedily put down. The funaticism of the Murida appeared to be effectually quelled by the loss of their great prophet; but in the menutime another sect was aliently growing up which took the name of Zakrists, and was at first tolerated, as it, was thought to have merely a religious tendency. By degrees, however, the leaders of the Zakrists began to drop ominous hints about the necessity of recommencing the holy war against the infidels, and orders were therefore given to the Georgian Prince Tumanoff, who is Governor of the Chechevia, to arrest them and send them to Tiffs. This was like applying the match to a powder harrel. The omissaries of the Zakrists hastened round to all these favorable to their sect, and in a short time several thousand fanatics, men and women, armed mostly with should further the persuade the rebels to lay down their arms; but, instead of obeying the summons, they approached his detachment in hostile array, and suddenly attacked it with loredible fury. They were received, however, with a voiley of grape which stretched some hundreds dead and wounded on the field, among whom the corpses of several females were afterwards discovered; the rest wavered and finally took to flight, hotly pursued by the native cavairy in Russian service.

A telegram from Tiftis of the 20th was received here yesterday, stating that the day before Hadji Murtvoz had delivered himself up to the commandant of Bielckani, and that the insurrection was at

It is a curious coincidence that while this was passing in the Caucasus the annual face was taking place here, which is "leways celebrated on the 16th of February, which is "leways celebrated on the 16th of February and at which all officers who have formerly served in the Caucasus, and who have formerly served in the Caucasus, and who have present a St. Peteraburg, from the princes of the imperial family downwards are breeent. The chairman was, as usual, General Kozlońsky, one of the most distinguished veterans of the Caucasian army (a Pole, by the way, or at least the sen of a Pole), with Grand Duke Nicholas on his right and the Minister of War on his left; but among the guests there was one whom you would certainly not have expected to see at such a meeting, and whose presence at it may be recknowed among the memorable events of the age—no less a personage than Schamyl himself, the warrior priest, who for twenty-five years kept the power of Russia at bay, and who had quitted his former enemies, by whom he was received with the utmost cordiality. It is not said whether he has become so far emancipated from his religious prejudices as to indulge in the libations of champagne which grace every Russian festival; but I wonder if that incomparable John Buil who, even after Kagosima, dares to prate of humanity, would ask Neas Schib to a dinner at the Army and Navy Club.

The elections for the provincial assemblies continue to

rior to them in wealth and importance. Our bereaucrats cannot undertake anything wisbout making a bungle of it, and in their hands the simplest affair is sure to become hope essiy involved. It is too early to predict how the new institutions will work in practice: the elements of which the assemblies are composed are extremely discordent, and it will require a good deal of tact and furbrarance on all sides to prevent them from clashing. My own expectations are by ne means sanguine. As yet no Russian exeembly of anything like a political character has separated without quarreling; and the only class of the population who have shown an aptitude for managing their own affairs are the person conducted with a gravity and decorum which put the more educated classes to the blush.

The rapid changes of temporature which signalize this winter have had a fatal effect upon persons of delicate health or advanced age. Among the deaths we have to notice Admiral Melikoff, one of our oldest naval officers; Gen. Knornig, who distinguished himself in the campaign of 1812 and 1314, and Gen. Alexander Mouravieff, the elder brother of the conqueror of Kara and the Governor of Illihumia, who was exiled to Siboria as an accomplice in the conspiracy of 1825, and after his recall was Governor of Illihumia, who was exiled to Siboria as an accomplice in the conspiracy of the peasants. The learned accordancies vector of the finest monuments of Siavonian stratition, expired the day before yesterday, in his eighty-third year.

emancipation of the passants. The tearned condemicing Vactoloof, whose edition of the decapet of Ortunder is one of the flacet incomments of Slavonian credition, expired the day before yesterday, in his eighty-third year.

The Amgio-Rebel Mayy.

KE. SHAW LEFEVER'S SPERCH ON KNGLAND'S VIOLATION OF THE MEUTRALITY LAWS.

In the House of Commons on the title of March, Mr. G. Shaw Lefeve called attention to the course pursued by the agents of the Commons on the title of March, Mr. G. Shaw Lefeve called attention to the course pursued by the agents of the Confederate States of America, in fitting out vessels of war and enlisting seamen in the ports of this country in violation of the laws of neutrality, and moved an address for papers on the subject. The honorable member enumerated the vessels which had been built in this country for the Confederate government, and said it was impossible to disquise the fact that they were built in accordance with an organized scheme, on the part of the Confederate States, for building, manning, and sending out vessels to prey upon the commerce of the federal States. Among them were the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Alexandra, the steam rams, and the Pampero. He regretted that the Alabama had not been detained as the steam rams had been, whee her real character first became known. Ever since she left the Merrey she had been engaged in destroying the federal commerce. She had not followed the ordinary rules of warfare in seeding in her prizes for condemnation. All the vessels now at sea in the service of the Confederate were constantly in the habit of flying the English flag, and since the war broke out they had taken or destroyed one hundred and eighty seven vessels and had destroyed on bendred and eighty seven vessels and had destroyed property to the value of upwards of £8,000,000 sterling. They sever facult by Englishment, and in every respect but one—namely, that their officers were Confederate subjects and had received their commissions from the Confederate government—they so re Br

niving in the matter. He denied that these venture in the matter. He denied that these venture to be treated as English venesis, and as to the sotton to be treated as English venesis, and as to the sotton to be treated as English venesis, and as the source to be treated as the source of the sour alving in the matter. He denied that the totated as English vessels, and as to the notion that we were to pursue and capture them, he reminded the House that when a vessel was commissioned by a belliterent it was impossible to inquire into her previous history and character. Certainly we might prohibit them from frequenting our ports, and he admitted that there might be conduct on the part of the Confederates which would justify government in taking that course. He can, house er, by no means easy to communicate with the Confederate government, and they had not rendered the matter more easy by expelling our consult from their shores. He might add that the question was now under the consideration of her Asjesty's government, and that steps would be abertly taken to comey their remonstrances to the Confederates.

After a few words from Sir E. Cotanooxa, who called attention to the large supply of ammunition and material of war which the federate were obtaining from this country, the motion was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of Supply pre-

Majesty's government. (Hear.)

Lord R. hiorracu rose to ask the Attorney General whether it was true that the fixon was captured on the ground that her cargo was sunpassed to be the property of the Confederate States, and whether it was according to the law of nations to, take pomession of enemies' goods under a neutral flag, or to make prize of the neutral vessel containing those goods; or whether, on the other hand, the Skrom was captured on the ground that her cargo was federal property which had been selized by a Confederate man-of-war, and had been transhipped on board the neutral vessel; and, if so, whether such an ast was in accordance with any principle of international law.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said he was unable to inf the noble lord on what grounds the Saxon and been ca tured. Her Majesty's government had caused represent tions to be made to the government of the United State but no reply had yet been received. Under these ci cumatances it was by no means expedient to enter into hypothetical discussion on the grounds on which is Saxon was captured. (Hear.)

The Work of the Almbams.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SHIP TEXAN

STAR, AFTERWARDS BURNED.

The fellowing particulars of the capture of the American ship Texan Mari is from Captain Piles, and copied from the Straits (E. 1) Times:

I left Ambersi on the 12th December for Singapore, having on board a cargo consisting of 12,356 bags of rice. On the 24th, at two P. M., Pulo Pisang and the Cartimons pialuly in sight from the dock, made a steemer steering to the north, which, upon making out the Texan Star, altered her course directly for us, and when within one mile set the Confederate flag and fired a gun across our hows.

came on board the Texan Star, and demanded to see my papers.

I handed him the register, which he examined. The register was a bona fide British register on parchment, issued by the proper British authorities in Moulmain. After examining this document Captain Semmes said to me "that he was not to be humbugged by any false papers—that I ought to have had a certificate that the transfer was legal, and that he should burs my ship." Upon this I said "that the documents held were legal and sufficient proof of my nationality, and protested against his burning the vessel." To this he paid not the slightest attention, but went on deck and said to his officer—"sit' you will burn this vessel." He then returned on board the Alabama.

The first licutenant then came on board the Texan Star, and took charge, hauled down the English flag that was flying at the pesk, let so anchor, clewed up sails, and made preparations for setting the vessel on fire, staving in the cabin skylights to make a good draught. In the meantime my crew by his orders, had hoisted out my ship's boat and gross on board the Alabama, leaving my self and officers on board, who were ordered to pack up a small by a small bag, armed men in the cabin skylights to make a good draught.

few clothes, giving us half an hour to do so, and follow them. I was allowed two small trunks, my officers each a small bag, armed men in the cabin watching the packing. I was assured by the first lleutenant that the concepts of my two trunks would be respected, but my two chronometers and all my nantical instruments were taken from me We were then taken on board the Alabama, and immediately after the Texan Star was set on fire. The Alabama them proceeded up the Stratts, and at miduight came to anchor five miles off the town of Malacca. Steam was kept up all night. At daybreak I was called upon to open my trunks, which were searched by an officer and the master at arms. A bag containing four hundred rupes was taken from me, and also a night glass and part of my private papers. It sofficers' bag were searched in the same manner. We were then required to sign our parole not to serve against the Confederate States until exchanged. We were put on board the Alabama's boat (my snip's boat having been broken while towing) and immeded at Malacca.

The Mexica in Threme.

MAXIMILIAN'S PREFARTIONS FOR HIS DEPARTURE.
[Paris (March 2) correspondence of London Post.]
There is still an amount of mystery about the arrival, or father non-arrival, of Maximilian in Paris, and the asserted departure of King Isopoid for England only adds to speculation and comment. The Archduke's Finance Minister was to be here to day from Frussels, and it is understood that if any difficulties have arison they are financial. I have only to repeat that M. Fould is opposed to making France in any way responsible for the future of Mexican finance.

PARIS. March 4, 1864 of Mexican finance.

PARS, March 4, 1864.

The Moniteur of this morning says, the Archduke Maximilian being detained by indisposition at Brussels, a report has been circuisted that his Imperial Highness had reasunced his intection of going to Mexico. This rumor is without any foundation.

The Paris papers publish the following telegram:—

BRUSSELS, March 4, 1864.

The Archduke Maximilian will leave to-morrow evening

The Archdure Maximilian with interest of Paris.

The Patric of this evening states that the Foreign Legion will be re-granized with a total effective attempth or six themsend men, and be placed at the service of the Archdure Maximilian for a pariod of eight or ten years. The French army would be able to embark for France at the end of the present year.

La France says the Archdure Maximilian is expected to morrow in Paris. He will embark at Trieste on the 25th instant, for Mexico.

THE PREMICH SCHMITTERS EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

[Paris (March 4) correspondence of Liverpool Journal.

The imitation of the great Kapoleon is carried ist
every action of the present roign. As the Archduk
Maximilian is seized with grippe, caught on the road to
Paris, and therefore naturally turns off and takes th
road to Brussels, to get rid of it and all the doubt an
heeffaction concerning his immediate yourse to his new

every action of the present reign. As the Archduke Maximilian is seized with grippe, caught on the road to Paris, and therefore naturally turns off and takes the road to Brussels, to get rid of it and all the doubt and hesitation concerning his immediate voyage to his new empire, the Egyptian expedition is discovered to have been the motive of the expediti nagainst Mexico. No wonder we were at such a test to imagine the reason of such an apparently wild goose enterprise. The "Pyramids" and the "forty centuries" having been replaced by the "Temples" and "primeval races," the scientific mission of Denon and Champollion is to be replaced by a horde of modern savays appointed to the examination of the antiquities and souvenirs of sncient Mexico and to bring homespacimens both of the ancient art of the country and of its natural produce also, in the shape of gold and sliver nuggets, as numerons as possible, and as many precious stones as convenient. Amongst this scientific mission to carrich the virgin science of the new Austrian empire, not one single Austrian name is to be found. This irrigation of French scientific hunger in the fat pastures of Mexican plenty has given us no little amusement.

Durny's report on the wonders of scientific lore to be found in the new country opened up to French ambitton is redolent of bird lime and honey. The admission of the amusement.

Durny's report on the wonders of scientific lore to be found in the new country opened up to French ambitton is redolent of bird lime and honey. The admission of the Mexican research being rather to be conlinued than actually begun by the country opened up to French ambitton is redolent of bird lime and honey. The admission of the Mexican research being rather to be conlinued than actually begun by the commission, is, however, a homage to justice of which we are duly sensible. The pains and tolis of Bumboldt and Boussingaults are not to be overlooked. The latter, full of wit as well as science, is at this very moment pouring out his experience at th

trares conten. B. box 6.25 New 1912 Fort office.

Another "Smithsonian" Bequest.

Amether "Smithsoniam" Bequest.

WILL THE PRESIDENT ACT AS TRUSTEE TO POUND AN EMANCIPATION COLLEGE IN PENNSYLVANIA!

YOU CHANGELON'S COURT, LOBOON, JAN. 21.

Before Vice Charcelier 3ir R. T. Kindersley.

Was as Bonaker.—The object of this suit is to obtain the directies of the court as to cortain trust funds. Mr. George Roberts, a resident of London, made his will in 1835, by which be bequeathed \$5,000 of Virginia stock and \$2,000 of United States actek to his brothers and sitters for life, and after their death to the President and Vice President of the United States and to the Governor of Pennsylvanis, in trust, to invest \$2,000 in land, and to invest the rents and interest of the stock and lot it accumiate until it amounted to \$100,000, and that they should then found a college for the instruction of the youth of Pennsylvanis, that moral philosophy be taught in such college, and that a professor be engaged, "who shall adsocate and inculcate the archival rights of the black people of every clime and country until they be restored to an equality of civil rights with their white brethere throughout the Union." The testator are all since dead. One of the brothers, Issae Averill Roberts, by his will devined the residue of his personnic estate to the trustees of the Free Grammar School of Evenham for the benefit of that school, and five certificates of \$1,000 Virginia stock, belonging to issae Averill Roberts, have come into possession of the trustees under his will presented a memerial to the then President of the Boerchary for the State of Virginia wrote to them, stating that the matter had been ind before the Attorney General of the States, setting forth the will, and submitting that ander the English law the bequest to found a college would have been void, under the statute of mortmain, and the Becretary for the State of Virginia wrote to them, stating that the matter had been ind before the Attorney General of the States, whe was of opusion that the bequest of the days was of doubtful utility; and subsequentl

the present bill was filed to take the direction of the ourt.

Mr. Glasse and Mr. Osler appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Oslovne and Mr. Sergeant for the representatives of Benjamis Roberts, Mr. Walford and Mr. Holiand for the trustees of the school, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Lee for other parties, and Mr. Wickons for the Attorney General. The Vice Chancelor expressed a doubt whether the mage repudiation of a trust by the trustees did away with the trust, and he directed an inquiry as to whether the devise for charitable purposes under George's will were void, or were capable of being carried into effect under the law of the State of Pennsylvania, and whether the President and Vice President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania had declined or were willing to scoop the trust. He also directed that an account be taken of the estate of Isaac.

Spirits or the Devil—Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

To the Editor of the London times.

Would you kindly allow me to give through your valuable columns a copy of the agreement I drew up and signed by request of Mr. Severn, the which was to be given to M. Mattouci.—

signed by request of Mr. Severn, the which was to be given to M. Maticucit—

PALANO PALI, Jan. 4, 1864.

I give my word as a gentleman that during my stay in Rome I will give no seances, and will also avoid all conversation on the subject of spiritualism.

I only came to Rome as a student of art and for my health, and would therefore wish to be left free to continue my studies.

I could not, as your correspondent states, have promised "to abstain from all communication," inasmuch as have no control over the power with which I am endowed. I could do ne more than say that I would not most persons with the intention of having a scance. The authorities, not content with my not promising to hold no further communications with the spirits, at last made me leave Rome. With the preceding agreement it might not be out of piace to give a document which in its way is a curlosity, when we take into consideration that we belong to the intention of having a part of the proceding agreement it might not be out of piace to give a document which in its way is a curlosity.

when we take into consideration that we belong to the nineteenth century.

I, Danisl Dunglas Home, do hereby selemnly declare and avow that I have not sold my soul to the Devil, user have I on any occasion been cognizant of holding communication with the Evil One.

Ross, March 18, 1856.

I had to draw up and subscribe to the above in the presence of the Chief of the Inquisition, and the original is now in his possession at the Vatican.

My reply to L'Avocat Pasqualoni, "It is not a power dependent on my will," ought to have been sufficient to show that I could not promise to "abstain from all communications," whereas the French and Italian papers make every use of this phrase to prove that I can abstain from or have manifestatins as pleases me, which is not the case. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant Nice, February 2. D. D. HOME.

Interesting from Kentucky. ARREST OF REBEL RECRUITING AGENTS—GUERILL. BANDS ORGANIZING, ETC. Several man were arrested a few days since below

Hickman, Ky., for having, among others, organized themselves into companies for the avowed purpose of entering the rebel service.

A humor of the rebot army lately.

Guerilla bands are being formed by citizens in several towns and counties in Kentucky, for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the Ohio and M

General Sigel's Department.

Barrimons, March 18, 1864. Clement C. Barclay, of Philadelphia, soft here this morning on a visit to Washington. He was delighted with his visit to General Sigel's command along the Bettimore and Obio Railroad, as far up as Cumberland. Admirable discipline, with excellent health and spirits, prevailed among the tro

Sprious Fire in Bimira, N. Y. THE SANITARY COMMISSION PAIR CHURCH DE-STROYED—SOME OF THE VISITORS SUPPOSED TO

The new Presbyterian church, in which the Sanitary Commission were holding their fair, caught fire this consumed, together with the contents. Owing to the exertions of the fire department the surrounding buildings will be saved. It is feared that some of the visitors to the fair periahed in the building. The church was valued at \$35,600; insured for \$10,000

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS—IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—TWO MILLION DOL-LARSMORE APPROPRIATED—THE PROBABLE QUOTA. The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Supervisor

tweed in the chair. Mr. BLUNT, the Chairman of the Committee on Volun teering, presented a report of nearly four bundred pages on the subject of volunteering generally. From this is appears that the city has filled its quota under the call for five hundred thousand men and all former calls; that the quota of the city for the new call on the former basis the quota of the city for the new call on the former basis will be six thousand four hundred men, and that if all allowance is not made it may exceed this figure. The report also gave the names of all the men who have been enlisted by the committee, and recommended the adoption of an ordinance appropriating \$2,000,000 more for bounties, which, with the \$400,000 more name to bounties, which, with the step one on hand will pay the bounty of \$300 to eight thousand men. The ordinance was adopted and taken to the Mayor, who immediately signed it.

Supervisor Davis presented a communication of a voluminous obstracter, to prove that be had nothing to do with the alleged frauds charged in the report of the Committee on itariem Bridge by the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county.

with the alleged frauda charged in the report of the committee on Harten Fridge by the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county.

Supervisor Little thought that this was a matter with which the Board had nothing to do; that if Mr. Davis thought himself aggrieved he should not make the Board of Supervisors the medium for vindicating himself.

Supervisor Blust thed moved the reference of the whole subject to a special committee, and the motion was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

EXHIBITION DRILL OF THE BLEVENTH INDIANA BEG:

MENT.

The Eleventh Indiana regiment, Colonel Macunley, which arrived in this city on Thursday last, gave an exhibition drill at the City Hall Park yesterday afternoon There has not ever been anything equal to it in this vi-cinity. After the formation of the regiment the manual of arms and bayonst exercise were gone through with Thore were a large number of persons present in the Park, who cheered loudly and clapped their hands as they witnessed the boautiful evolutions of the occasion. The drill occupied but a few minutes,

THE DRAFT RENDEZVOUS AT ALBANT. The military rendezvous at Albany is now especially under the control of the Secretary of War. Major Van Rensselaer is in command, ably assisted by Adjutant Geo. PRESENTATION TO AN OFFICER.

Lient. Forrest, of the Seventy-third regiment New York Volunteers (Excelsior Brigade), was the recipient of a handsome sword, sash, bolt and opaulettes a few oven-ings ago, from a number of his friends and members of the J. R. Sooti Benevoient Association. The affur took pincs at the Apollo rooms in Broadway, and was marked by the customary feetivities.

Fires In New York.

FIRM IN EAST TWENTY-FIRM STREET.—Shortly after three First in East I was trimes Street.—Shortly after the occlock pesterday attendors a fire occurred in a wood shed adjoining a small brick dwelling house, eccupied by Cornelius Begley, in Eventy first street, near avenue B, and before the flames were extinguished the property was damased to the extent of \$100. The building is owned by the New York Gas Company. No insurance. The first is supposed, was caused by boys.

First is West Thintenny Street.—Between three and

four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fourth floor of a dwelling bouse in the rear of No 181 West Thirteenth street. It originated in a bedroom, Damare about \$100. No insurance

First in 112th Street.—Shortly after ten o'clock last night a fire occurred in a frame huilding, for more used as a kerusere factory, located in 11th street, mar First aroun, owned by E. Speers & Co. Loss shout \$500. No lossurance.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Gottachaix, the concert last evening passes off tamely. The favorite artist was extremely ill—so much so that an apology was artist was extremely ill—so much so that an apology was made to the public. The appearance of Got at times seemed almost incapable of continuing. Signor Carlo Patti played his violin solos with his usual skill much toe long German romance; but their efforts could

There will be no matines to-day, Mr. Sottschalk being ealty too til to attempt playing.

Bignor Brignoli's appearance at our Academy of Music under circumstances which were unfavorable to this popular artist caused a more than usual interest to be attached to his rentree in Boston. It was made in Flotow's Martha, and we are pleased to notice a great success. We append short extracts from the leading

journals of Boston:

Bignor Brignoll had a hearty reception from the ladies as well as the gentlemen, and it could not fail to assure him that his many triumphs here were not forgotten, and that he was among friends. We failed to discover any symptoms of that "lost voice" which has been so bistantly beraided by some presses in New York that were infinited to him. On the contrary, as soon as the first beryousness was over—that is very speedity after his renire—Signor Brignoil was at home in the music and in the esteem of his audience, and they rewarded him by many tokens of approval. Disapprove as we may of his awkwardness, perhaps carlessness, is action, the musical ear finds a solace in his graceful vocalism, and we have yet to witness a superior in this essentia quality.

The reception of Brignoil was hearty in the extreme.

we have yet to witness a superior in this essential quality.

The reception of Brignoli was hearty in the extreme. His Licest was superb. In the air of the third act he was the recipient of a foral tribute, and an encore followed. Brignoli was in fine voice, and nover sang better. The event of the evening was the recipient of Siz. Brignoli, He was greeted on his entrance by the heartlest applaces, and this was frequently repeated during the evening. In the opening air of the third act he excited a genuine furor and received for his efforts a handsome foral tribute. Brignoli was in excellent voice, and was evidently affected by the enthusiastic reception given him.

Thus reassured as to the capabilities of this favorite.

artist, we may expect that the operatic season which commences on the 28th of this mouth will be all the more

Letter from a Member of the Robel Con-RICHMOND, Jan. 16, 1864.

RICHEGED, Jan. 16, 1864.

Hon. J. R. HANGOCK:—
DEAR SIR.—

* The present hour looks gloomy to be sure; but, like yourself, I believe in ultimate success. To give us this success we want to strike as effective blow early in the spring. This will set us on our legs again. Doubtless the federals will open the compaign by moving a benty column on Atlanta, Ga., and at the same time a heavy one from Knoxyville, in the direction of southwesters Virginia and northern North Carolina.

This latter, if not repelled, will force upon Gen. Lee the nacessity of falling back from his present position, it may be from Richmond and simost entirely from Virginia, to prevent himself from being flanked, and his army from being entirely disbanded or destroyed. You can see at once, if this movement be allowed to succeed, that these consequences must follow. This nortion of Virginia is now pretty well eaten out, and if Lee's army were cut off from the South it could not be provisioned for three months. Pressed in front and harassed in rear, with provisions exhausted, disbandonment and destruction must follow.

Then it becomes a matter of the first moment to guard.

months. Pressed in front and harassed in rear, with provisions exhausted, disbandonment and destruction must follow.

Then it becomes a matter of the first moment to guard the rear of the Army of the Potomac.

Should the movement upon Atlanta succeed, then Georgia will be laid waste, and our chief source (at present) of provisions will be cut off. No mun can look forward to apring without great apprehensions. Doubtless cur severest trials will then be upon us. If we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any signal advantage over the onemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beant Lincoln for President. This I should hall as a good omen, and begin to think of peace at no very distant day. I see no chance for peace until the republican party is beaten and overcome. In the meantime things are assuming a more unfavorable aspect in North Carolinia. Her course is deeply humiliating to every patrickle heart. Congress is laboring diligently to strengthen our army and insurve our currency. I hope we shall succeed materially in accomplishing both these ends. The remedy is a severe one, but the disease in desperate and no silly noatrum will answor. The cause is the people's and they must austain it all hazards, and the representative who faiters in this hour of trial is not worthy of candeces. I would tell you what measures we are likely to adopt, but that would be contrabund, our proc edings are in secret session. As ever, your friend, most stury.

O. R. SINGLETON.

PARKERBURG, Va., March 15, 1864.

The water in the channel at this point is twenty feet deep. The steamboate and barges make regular daily trips to Cincinnati, Louisville and the intermedian daily Condition of the Ohio River.

The New Bedford Oil Market.

New Benroan, March 18, 1864.

Sales of sperm during the week 100 bbls, for manufacture, at \$1 60 per gallon; 20 do. do. at \$1 62. In whale transactions bave been 175 bbls, for manufacture, at \$1 10 per gallon.

200 bbls. South Sea sold on private terms.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Best and Cheapest Newspaper is the Country.

The Wesset Hearth for the present week, resay this (Saturday) morning, will contain:—Full details, by our special correspondent, of the Extensive Raid Important news from New Orleans; Operations near Charleston and Mobile; Important news from the South-west; Interesting Intelligence from General Butler's Pe-partment; Movements in Western virginia and Eastern partment; Movements in Western virginis and Eastern Teamessee, and all other sections of the country; Late news from Europe, Mexico, the West Indies, &c.; Supposed Loss of the Italian line-of-battle ship Re Galantuo mo; Interesting from Washington; Postry, an excellest Story, Facetiae, Agricultural, Amusements, and a variety of Interesting miscollaneous matter; Valuable reviews of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Cattle, Horse and Family Markets, and reports of all other interesting events of the Week.

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